

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

At Paragraph [32]

Please amend paragraph [32] of the specification as follows:

[32] For illustration, when $Q_1 \ll Q_i L_i$, $i \neq 1$ and that $Q_2 L_2$ is dominant, the estimated received power received by processor 106 may be reduced to $P_1 = Q_2 L_2$. In this case, a maximum power of interest at antenna 2 may be given by P_1/L_2 , which is the estimated received power of antenna 1 divided by a measured power coupled factor between antennas 1 and 2. Therefore, the gain setting found for antenna 1 by the AGC through a long dwell time may be backed-off for use in antenna 2 to allow for a signal whose power is as large as P_1/L_2 to be detected properly at antenna 2. The gain for antenna 2 may not need to be predetermined but may be dynamically adjusted in each received frame. Repeating the same exercise for cases where $Q_3 L_3$, ..., or $Q_M L_M$ dominates, the maximum power of interest is P_1/L_j , where $L_j = \max(L_i, i \neq 1)$ is the power coupling factor 118 for antenna j . Since L_j is known, backing-off the gain setting found for antenna 1 to allow for P_1/L_j to be detected properly at antenna j may also allow for P_1/L_i , $i \neq j, 1$ to be detected properly at antenna i . The gain setting for all antennas other than the starting antenna may be dynamically set as it is backed-off from the gain setting found for antenna 1. If there is sufficient time, the gain back-off may be implemented in more than one step. In this regard, a time required to finish dynamic gain control is much less than a time required to run a full automatic gain control (AGC) on each of the antenna channels in receiver system 100.